



더나시기전에 현면현회로 주신 일은 만흔 위로 들었
맛스으니 감자를 음니 다그시니 작별 후로 수만 리 여왕
이 평안히 건너가셔서 여년 후에 이 평안 강건함을 신지 간절
히 그 도를 노리 고되니 분한 십 두로 이루어 방면 되었습니
다 이런 일을 생각 호노면 몸이 평안 감옥에 드러가 의
조금은 감방에 말 할 수 없고 고생 중이셔도 우리 주미로
호호 심으로 신병이 됨이나 맛스오며 현방에 갖치 맛스오
죽고 들은 맛스오 자는 맛스오 다만 강도, 절도, 살인, 범, 그라 잡
벌이 큰즉 그 부더 말 할 만 현 권 구도 법을 세네 주님의
세상에 오셔서 고생 맛스오 신 일을 집히 생각 호 맛스오 노

죽을 동안에 들고 나가는 심병이나 상 중을 노는 중
근즉야면이나 맛스오 다 막 호는 별마 다 혼자 지르 괴도 호
며 유괴도 다 빈와 의크치 호 벗스오니 괴도 본 중의 의 위
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괴도 호 심으로 하나니 드스오 신 줄 아습니 다 라 병 중에
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오니 또야 다 장 구 아 현을 생각 호 습네 다 다 만 현 호 습
기신 귀례 강 건 호 스이 속 리 찬 터 나 오셔서 만 가 리 비
부인 기를 괴도 호 습네 이라 리현의는 아직 보워 들스오 나 오
는 스나 용환은 현 리 현 년 리 아 리 호 습
유호 구 구 九百 구 비 다 월 廿二 일 고례 기묘 심 회 상

마루스

좌하

Honorable Sir, Rev. S. A. Moffett

June ~~21~~²², 1920

Thank you for your visiting for me to jail before you leave from Korea. Your visiting became so much appreciation for me.

How about your health these days. I am always missing you in Christ.

I was found innocent and release on June 20, I was weakness before ^{to go} jail. But I'm very well now.

I think that is Lord's care for me. ~~Always~~ Always I was thinking about Lord's whole life in there. And I met forty men in there ~~and~~ thirty people among them decided to converse. And we were present everyday together.

Lord became appreciation and our hope among suffering. I remembered Rome. S. 25

I hope you will come here again sooner.

from Rev. Kim Syungtak.

TIMES.

... has its romantic... sometimes presented in a... book just Manhattan... told anew... from his... after the... mingled... Merchants'... HAMILTON's... other was

... two men... so the two... highly im... side till... of their ex... ew months... and the... a way de... that it is... HAMILTON's... y around... t is called... justice."

... than Com... from the... 's sister... the very... tales were... best men... d financial... d the same... men-often... who man... The two... closely con... practically... York what... but it re... of the... tern World.

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OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Observations Suggested by a Recent Visit to the East in the Interests of Both Countries.

By HENRY W. TAIT.

The Vanderlip party which recently visited Japan was organized by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip on the invitation of the so called Welcome Association, composed of a group of gentlemen prominent in the public and business affairs of Japan. One of the chief objects of that association is, by affording opportunities for the acquisition of exact information and by friendly exchange of views, to promote more cordial relations between Japan and America. The leading spirit in the Welcome Association is Baron Shibusawa, who is well known in this country. Although now 84 years of age and retired from business, he continues very actively engaged in promulgating liberal ideas, and is indefatigable in all kinds of good works designed to improve the welfare of the Japanese people. He and the large element of the people that he represents are strong advocates of peace among the nations of the earth. Recent criticism in America of Japan's national policy led the Welcome Association to invite Mrs. Vanderlip to select a group of representative Americans to go to Japan and look into the facts. The Vanderlip party was, of course, unofficial. It came in close contact, however, not only with the American Embassy in Japan, but also with leading members of the Japanese Government. If it had had official functions it could not have received greater hospitality than it did from the social, business and official world of Japan, and it was afforded the most unusual opportunities to obtain information concerning all questions which are of mutual interest to Japan and America.

During our visit in Tokio a conference was held every morning for six days, at which subjects of international interest were discussed. These conferences were attended by all of the members of our party. Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Vanderlip were the joint chairmen. Viscount Kaneko usually presided, as he understood both the Japanese and the English languages. Besides these, Baron Megata, Baron Satake, Mr. Tani, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tokio; Dr. Soeda, Mr. Sumoto and a number of other men prominent in public and business affairs in Japan, some being connected with the Government, were present. After our visit to Tokio, we visited Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nara and Nikko, and at these places, as well as at Tokio, members of our party came in contact with the leading Japanese citizens and freely discussed with them Japanese affairs. These included Prime Minister Hara, Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince Yamagata, Count Okuma, Baron Goto, Baron Mitsui and many others

migration under the gentlemen's agreement" is not a mistake, for in the six years between 1908 and 1913 inclusive, when it was in effect, there were more departures of Japanese than arrivals. The California land situation does not seem so desperate as to justify a disturbance of international relations. The Japanese now own 28,000 acres of farm land in California and cultivate under lease or contract perhaps 250,000 acres more. However their competition may affect California farmers with whom they come in contact, certainly the presence in California of perhaps 40,000 Japanese, who have reclaimed much of the poorest land in the State and economically have been of great benefit to its commercial interests, is not a peril to the 2,435,000 Americans residing in a State having 29,000,000 acres of arable land.

The complaint is not that the Japanese are lacking in efficiency or character, but rather that they are so industrious, so frugal and so prosperous that American farmers are not able successfully to compete with them. In certain of the agricultural districts, and particularly in the Sacramento Valley, it is said that they are seeking to obtain a monopoly in desirable land, which they cultivate intensively, and that under the advice of American lawyers, in order to defeat the legislative policy of the State, they have purchased lands in the name of their minor children. They have probably been badly advised in pressing their legal rights against the current of public opinion, and as a result discriminatory legislation is now threatened. One of the proposed bills denies the right of any citizen to lease land for any purpose whatsoever to a Japanese under the penalty of confiscation. Another, in order to defeat the purposes of Japanese parents in putting land in the name of their children, proposes to remove Japanese children from the guardianship of their parents and force them under the guardianship of the Public Administrator.

The title to land, or any other matter of local administration or domestic interest, is, of course, primarily a matter for regulation by the State Legislature or by the people themselves. Many States of the Union and many nations, including, I believe, Japan, discriminate in matters of land titles against aliens, and this has always been regarded as sound public policy. But the complaint of Japan is that a single State of the United States, with much acerbity aroused by political discussion, is discriminating against the nationals of Japan alone, and that they are doing it where, legally speaking, the discrimination affects the rights of minor children who are by birth Americans and who, upon becoming of age, will be en-

WOLFSON IS EVASIVE AT SCHOOL HEARING

Principal Who Charged His Freedom Was Himpored Gives Few Direct Answers.

OPOSES RAIDS ON RADICALS

Superintendent Ettinger Hints That Professor's Resignation Will Not Be Accepted.

Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, who has resigned as Principal of the High School of Commerce to go into business, appeared before the Board of Superintendents yesterday to explain and defend his resignation in his letter of resignation that he was hampered in his school work and deprived of the right of free expression of opinion. He read a long statement, giving instances of what he considered interference with his freedom of opinion.

"I am not intellectually or motivationally so constituted," he said, "that I have yielded to the persuasions of extreme radicals. I have never had, and I have not now any faith in revolutionary doctrines. My determination to resign has grown up as the result of my experience since the United States entered the war. It is due to policies and actions which have been approved by the Board of Education. I am convinced that a sound educational system cannot be based on anything but the widest, frankest possible discussion of all matters, and all types of belief, free of propaganda but searching for truth."

Dr. Wolfson's chief questioners were City Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger and Associate Superintendents John L. Tidsley and Edward B. Shaw. They seemed to be unable to obtain direct replies to the majority of their questions. Dr. Ettinger complained of this, saying "I have not heard yet anything that is not evasive. We believe that you wish to give no direct answers."

To many of the questions Dr. Wolfson said they were answered in his statement.

Dr. Ettinger's chief question was, "In February, 1919, Dr. Wolfson told Dr. Tidsley in what Dr. Wolfson told Dr. Tidsley: 'If certain developments take place in a business cause I shall hand in my resignation.' When asked if the real reason for resigning was to go into business at a higher salary or because he was interfered with as a teacher, Dr. Wolfson said: 'My determination to resign has grown up as the result of my experience since we entered the war.'"

"As to your feeling that you could not protest without endangering yourself," said Dr. Ettinger, "you have feared a. Henry Linville, of the Teachers Union, who has made speeches and written in

M... anti... Ver... lin... Har... the b... Think... bring... T... C... Th... Bar... The ma... Evans... den... 6... member... was... Hol... M... M. Ford... Miss...

part... Mr. Van... usually presided, as he understood both the Japanese and the English language. Besides these were... Mr. ...

of the... prominent... and business affairs in Japan, some being connected with the Government, were present. After our visit to Tokio, we visited Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nara and Nikko, and at these places, as well as at Tokio, members of our party came in contact with the leading Japanese citizens and freely discussed with them Japanese affairs. These included Prime Minister Hara, Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince Yamagata, Count Okuma, Baron Goto, Baron Mitsui and many others who are now influencing public sentiment in Japan.

It is the reaction which has followed the assumption by America of racial superiority that has caused more irritation than many of the other questions more important to us which have been the subject of international discussion. The Japanese feel that they have not only been treated as inferior to Americans, but to other people less advanced than they, who are permitted to enter the United States under restrictions milder than those imposed on them. There seems to be no expectation (or any very strong desire) on the part of Japan that we should change our Oriental exclusion policy. But we found a considerable amount of irritation on account of the manner in which California has been recently dealing with the land question in its effort to prevent Japanese residents of that State from acquiring agricultural lands. This question should not be confused with the general immigration exclusion policy of the United States, which is embodied in the "gentlemen's agreement," negotiated by Mr. Root, and which is being faithfully observed by Japan; nor does the complaint of the importation of "picture brides," who are soon to be entirely excluded, cut much figure. The Japanese are not a colonizing people—their love of their native land is too intense for that. Japan's statesmen seem to be willing at present to keep as many of her nationals as they can in the archipelago or in Formosa or Korea, or, if they must be colonized, to send them, as they are now doing, to those other parts of Asia which are near at hand and are being developed with Japanese capital.

But in California an effort is being made to prevent Japanese who are permanent residents, although not citizens, from acquiring control, through leases or by transfer to their minor children, of agricultural lands. The proposed legislation based on initiative petitions now in circulation, and the political agitation which it has aroused, have been marked by exaggerated and inflamed statements concerning Japan and the Japanese. It would seem clear that under the present arrangement with Japan there is no danger of a Japanese inundation, which, for one, I am clear should be effectively guarded against.

In the first decade of this century 8,785,000 immigrants arrived in the United States from all countries. Only 62,432 of these were Japanese, that is, about three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the whole. There are now about 100,000 Japanese in this country. Further im-

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The title to land, or any other matter of local administration or domestic interest, is, of course, primarily a matter for regulation by the legislature or by the people themselves.

Many States of the Union and many nations, including, I believe, Japan, discriminate in matters of land titles against aliens, and this has always been regarded as sound public policy. But the complaint of Japan is that a single State of the United States, with much acerbity aroused by political discussion, is discriminating against the nationals of Japan alone, and that they are doing it where, legally speaking, the discrimination affects the rights of minor children who are by birth Americans and who, upon becoming of age, will be entitled under our Constitution to the free and untrammelled enjoyment of their rights of property. Some of the acts proposed to be submitted to a referendum have been couched in language implying with unnecessary vigor the inferiority of the Japanese race. These have been resented by leaders of liberal Japanese thought, who are, however, entirely sympathetic with an orderly effort to settle the Japanese land question in a way satisfactory to California.

Whatever the merits of the California land question, and however the Japanese residents of that State deserve the drastic legislation proposed by the referendum, the fact remains that a situation affecting a comparatively small number of California citizens is affecting, and threatening still more to affect, the friendly relations between two great nations. While the interests of the people of California must, of course, be sedulously protected, something also is due to the country at large so that an issue fraught with danger to our international relations may not be unduly pressed. What is needed is a fair hearing of both sides of the controversy before some tribunal authorized to investigate the facts as a basis for treaty provisions finally disposing of the matter. I have found considerable support (even in California) for the idea that such a tribunal should be a joint high international commission. The findings of such a commission, based on a thorough investigation, both in this country and in Japan, of all the facts, would have much weight. It might also become a suitable agency for settling other troublesome questions, such, for instance, as that relating to language schools in Hawaii, Oriental immigration generally, and any other matter which cannot be conveniently settled through the ordinary diplomatic processes.

It has been a common assumption in this country that the Oriental mind is mysterious and inscrutable. A closer acquaintance with Oriental people, however, has led me to the conclusion that their mental processes are not essentially different from ours.

If we would avoid international misunderstandings we should make a special effort to overcome the difficulties in the way of complete mutual understanding; and the California situation makes it particularly desirable that such an effort should be made, especially as it is difficult for the Japanese to understand how the local interests of a limited class in a single State of the United States can be permitted to threaten the friendly relations between the two nations.

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Dr. Tildsley... February, from Dr. Wolfson to Dr. Tildsley in which Dr. Wolfson told Dr. Tildsley: "If certain developments take place in a business case I shall hand in my resignation." When asked if his real reason for resigning was to go into business at a higher salary or because he was interfered with as a teacher, Dr. Wolfson said: "My determination to resign has grown up as the result of my experience since we entered the war."

As to your feeling that you could not protest without endangering yourself, said Dr. Ettinger, "you have heard of Henry Linville, of the Teachers' Union, who has made speeches and written to the newspapers protesting against certain things in the industrial system, and that he is still in his school. 'I do not know what Dr. Linville has to do with this matter,' said Dr. Wolfson.

Dr. Tildsley asked about the straw vote at the school for candidates for President, when one teacher and 330 pupils voted for Eugen Debe.

Dr. Tildsley explained that the objection to the use of Debe's name was not that he was a Socialist, but because he was a convicted man, with no rights. It was regarded, he said, as an insult to law, and the courts to put the name of a man, convicted of a crime against the United States, to be so used.

"I do not want to say anything at that," replied Dr. Wolfson, "as I do not wish to involve any one else in the whole responsibility upon myself."

Dr. Tildsley asked if Dr. Wolfson could cite one instance where his freedom of action had been interfered with by Dr. Tildsley, and no instance was given.

"My personal views," said Dr. Wolfson, "on a number of controversial subjects, one not in accord with the action of the constituted authorities. I am, for example, opposed to military training for boys between 16 and 19 years of age. I am thoroughly opposed to the methods adopted by the Department of Justice in making wholesale raids in radical meetings. The question is does a person holding such views belong in our school system? Suppose I were asked direct questions by pupils? Am I pledged to evade? I have never felt hampered in my desires to carry on purely administrative or pedagogical experiments."

Dr. Wolfson has asked that his resignation go into effect on Sept. 8. Dr. Ettinger said: "I have not accepted Dr. Wolfson's resignation and I do not know what I will." A statement, about the matter, will be issued by the Superintendent later.

PROCLAIMS ALLIED UNITY.

Never Closer Than Now, Millerand Tells the French Chamber.

PARIS, June 25.—Most cordial relations exist between France and her allies, according to Premier Millerand. Questioned in the Chamber of Deputies today regarding "divergences between France and the Allied nations," the Premier declared amid applause from the entire House:

"Never has the union been closer than now between England, Italy and France."

André Tardieu, formerly French High Commissioner to the United States, defended ex-Premier Clemenceau's work at the Peace Conference in today's session of the Chamber.

France, M. Tardieu declared, had to resist her allies who demanded that there be no inter-Allied occupation of the left bank of the Rhine; that French occupation cease after eighteen months; that France pay Germany for all public property in Alsace-Lorraine; that there be no cessation of the Sarre mines, and that there be less than 40 per cent. replacement of the tonnage lost during the war.

WOULD ARBITRATE TESCHEN

Council of Ambassadors Suggests Substitute for Plebiscite.

... Mrs. ... Elizabeth ... attention ...

F THE TIMES.

On general principles, one would incline to believe Brooklyn to be a particularly favorable or in which to start a content, modeled on those been successful in Europe. The inhabitants commonly supposed to little more about one say, the inhabitants of the, or even those of the are credited, too, with community feeling and in the other sections of being a sober-minded, with comparatively number so extravagantly different to the possibility something on what they marries and conveniences eat and wear and the their cellars for next

much basis for these there must be at least is enough to make co-just what the Brook-expected to undertake undertaking it, for six lines have recently beenoklyn, all incorporated like way and equipped corporation complement directors and shareh of the work has been idently Brooklyn's in- tion has been aroused.

To be interested in co-operation is, of course, the necessary first step toward success in it, but the fact ready has started six prizes is in itself call- rather than to en- reflective advocates advocates are likely, y that there is some- failure in a number of along the same line- is for successful co- be brighter if, instead ons for this purpose, nly one, but that one members of all the six

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ing co-operators of get together, abandon names, consolidate their o one, and tackle their e manner dictated by present method is in- but that means in- h is the direct or tive. Mixing the two

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Observations Suggested by a Recent Visit to the East in the Interests of Both Countries.

By HENRY W. TAFT.

II.

The Shantung Province has a population of about thirty millions and is sanctified to the Chinese people because it contains the grave of Confucius. It contains on the seacoast the district of Kiao-Chau, which comprises about twenty square miles, and before the war had been leased to Germany for a long term. Tsing-tao, the city within the district, was made an attractive and flourishing modern city during the German occupation.

At the outset our Japanese conferees were inclined to insist that there was no such thing as a Shantung question, and that there could be no controversy except as to Kiao-Chau and Tsing-tao. Upon our explaining that an impression was widely prevalent in this country that Japan was seeking by indirection to obtain the sovereignty of the entire Shantung Province, we received ample statements concerning the facts and the future policy of Japan.

Japan's Policy in Shantung Since 1914.

It would have, historical interest, if space permitted, to review the facts relating to Japan's military campaign for the reduction of Kiao-Chau and her subsequent treaty arrangements with China concerning her future relations to that district and the economic concessions in the Shantung Province. Such a review would probably afford evidence that elation over the victory over the German forces and belief that military control of the Shantung Province by Japan was desirable had led powerful elements in Japan to dream of sovereignty and to manoeuvre to accomplish that end. Extreme demands, subsequently modified, could be pointed to which show in the early years of the war lack of constancy, if not of sincerity, in dealing with the situation. But it is to be remembered that these things took place when the attention of the nations of the world was focused not upon negotiations (some of them secret) between China and Japan, but upon the efforts of Japan to co-operate with the Allies in defeating Germany and destroying her military power in the East. Shifting internal Japanese politics at that time had much to do with the policy of Japan, and, if we would not be misled, we should give much more weight to the more recent attitude of the Japanese Government upon the Shantung question, by reason of the Versailles Treaty of Peace, became the concern of the great powers of the world. For the practical situation is that Japan had obtained the insertion in the Peace Treaty of the Shantung provisions, but only upon her assurance that she would not seek to impair the sovereignty of China in the Shantung Province and would, as speedily as possible, enter into negotiations with China for a settlement of the Kiao-Chau situation and all questions growing out of the economic concessions in the province originally granted to Germany. In this connection the statement of President

as possible, even before an agreement is entered into, but, in the absence of any competent force to assume the duty of guarding the railway after evacuation, it is constrained to keep those troops temporarily stationed there to insure the security of communications and safeguard the interests of Japan and China, who are co-partners in a joint enterprise."

It was added: "Repeated declarations of the Imperial Japanese Government leave no room for doubt as to the singleness of purpose with which Japan seeks at the earliest date a fair and just settlement of the question."

Attempts by Japan to Negotiate with China.

Japan has repeatedly attempted to take up with China the adjustment which is obviously necessary, and apparently the delay in making a final settlement is due to the difficulty in procuring China, which, so far as a national Government is concerned, is practically acephalous, to function at all in relation to foreign affairs. The fact seems to be that the Chinese delegates went to Paris to procure from the Peace Commission an arrangement for the return to it of both the Shantung Province and also the Kiao-Chau district, not only without any impairment of its sovereignty rights, but also freed from all engagements previously made with either Germany or Japan concerning economic rights and concessions. Whatever mistakes Japan may have made with reference to the Shantung question, and however grasping she may have been in extorting from China unfavorable treaties, China can hardly justify herself to the world, now that the light of publicity is thrown upon the whole situation, in refusing at least to enter upon a negotiation for an adjustment of this troublesome question.

The Situation Created by the Treaty of Peace.

The repeated assertion by Japan that, under Articles 156, 157 and 158 of the Versailles Treaty of Peace, they do not claim to have acquired any political right in any part of the province, except in a limited way in Kiao-Chau, does not entirely allay unfriendly suspicion among many people in this country. By the treaty the political and economic rights and powers formerly possessed by Germany, to which, under the treaty, Japan succeeds, include an interest in the railroad running from Tsing-tao, the seaport, to Tsi Nan-fu, the capital of the province, a distance of about 170 miles, and this involves the supervision, even where there are only economic rights, which pro-Chinese critics assert will by gradual encroachment ultimately be converted into political control. At present actual control is exercised through the maintenance of a Japanese military force, not only in Kiao-Chau, but also along the entire line of the railroad. How far the maintenance of order makes this military control necessary it would probably be difficult to ascertain. The Japanese continue to assert, however, through responsible

WAR 'INTOLERANCE' BLAMED ON WILSON

Schurman Tells Baptist Convention History Will Show Civil Rights Impaired.

HE ALSO CRITICISES PALMER

Harding's Name to be Urged Today for Church Office—Pastor Who Wed Divorced Pair Attacked.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—The Northern Baptist Convention, scheduled to close its thirteenth annual meeting next Tuesday at the Broadway Auditorium, will resume business sessions tomorrow morning after a recess over Sunday, when practically every denominational pulpit in and around Buffalo was occupied by a Baptist preacher.

At a mass meeting of the convention tonight Dr. Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell spoke on "Liberty in the Present World Crisis." No species of freedom had been so seriously impaired in this country, said Dr. Schurman, as had the freedom of speech. He realized, he said, that civil rights must suffer impairment during war.

"But during our war," he said, "the Government carried suppression too far, and certainly went much farther than did the Government of England in its intolerance of honest though hostile critics."

"For this narrow and bigoted intolerance, impartial history will hold President Wilson himself largely responsible," added Dr. Schurman.

The speaker regretted the expulsion of New York's five Socialist Assemblymen, describing it as the result of the spreading of fatal infection from Washington to Albany.

He was severe in his criticism of Attorney General Palmer and the Department of Justice, saying these had "continuously and consistently assailed the liberties of the people" and had "launched a systematic campaign to mislead public opinion."

Such actions, Dr. Schurman said, are not a cure for radicalism, but rather provoke its spread.

Opposes Centralized Church Power.

The Rev. Dr. Elijah A. Hanley, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rochester, preached the convention sermon this morning in the Broadway Auditorium taking as his topic "The Power of the Cross of Christ." Speaking of Protestantism in general, Dr. Hanley said he was afraid of proposals of organic church union. He feared the time would come when too much ecclesiastical power would be used.

"We have been set free," he declared. "I believe with all my heart, however, that church co-operation must come. We must find some way to save the waste and to save the world."

A collection was taken up at this morning's service to aid the thirty-five Baptist preachers who were injured last Friday when a platform collapsed on which 300 of the delegates had gathered to have their pictures taken. It was found that a number of them were financially unable to bear the extra expense of their hospital treatment.

This afternoon there was a young people's mass meeting, with addresses by Mrs. Henry W. Praby of Boston, the Rev. P. H. J. Lorrain and the Rev. D. J. Evans. Tonight the Rev. A. K. Deblie spoke on "Human Rights and Baptist History," and the Rev. S. R. Vinton discussed "Some New World Achievements and Objectives."

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It may be judicious n a way for the wo- men so anxiously eeking one more tate ratification of dment to proclaim as ly as they can that question rests wholly ate on which, at a ey are concentrating ont or Connecticut, d now Tennessee or Doing this creates a mportance and also a possibility in the of- of the State under effect of that may standpoint of the su- y should be deceived, should be misled into at the State complet- ajority of States has th deciding the right pte in national elec- first States that rati- it, or than those that

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such thing as a Shantung question, and that there could be no controversy except as to Kiao-Chau and Tsing-tao. Upon our explaining that an impression was widely prevalent in this country that Japan was seeking by indirection to obtain the sovereignty of the entire Shantung Province, we received ample statements concerning the facts and the future policy of Japan.

Japan's Policy in Shantung Since 1914.

It would have, historical interest, if space permitted, to review the facts relating to Japan's military campaign for the reduction of Kiao-Chau and her subsequent treaty arrangements with China concerning her future relations to that district and the economic concessions in the Shantung Province. Such a review would probably afford evidence that elation over the victory over the German forces and belief that military control of the Shantung Province by Japan was desirable had led powerful elements in Japan to dream of sovereignty and to manoeuvre to accomplish that end. Extreme demands, subsequently modified, could be pointed to which show in the early years of the war lack of constancy, if not of sincerity, in dealing with the situation. But it is to be remembered that these things took place when the attention of the nations of the world was focused not upon negotiations (some of them secret) between China and Japan, but upon the efforts of Japan to co-operate with the Allies in defeating Germany and destroying her military power in the East. Shifting internal Japanese politics at that time had much to do with the policy of Japan, and, if we would not be misled, we should give much more weight to the more recent attitude of the Japanese Government when the Shantung question, by reason of the Versailles Treaty of Peace, became the concern of the great powers of the world. For the practical situation is that Japan had obtained the insertion in the Peace Treaty of the Shantung provisions, but only upon her assurance that she would not seek to impair the sovereignty of China in the Shantung Province and would, as speedily as possible, enter into negotiations with China for a settlement of the Kiao-Chau situation and all questions growing out of the economic concessions in the province originally granted to Germany. In this connection the statement of President Wilson to the Senate committee will be recalled.

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In August, 1910, Viscount Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, stated to the press that Japan did not

Attempts by Japan to Negotiate with China.

Japan has repeatedly attempted to take up with China the adjustment which is obviously necessary, and apparently the delay in making a final settlement is due to the difficulty in procuring China, which, so far as a national Government is concerned, is practically acephalous, to function at all in relation to foreign affairs. The fact seems to be that the Chinese delegates went to Paris to procure from the Peace Commission an arrangement for the return to it of both the Shantung Province and also the Kiao-Chau district, not only without any impairment of its sovereignty rights, but also freed from all engagements previously made with either Germany or Japan concerning economic rights and concessions. Whatever mistakes Japan may have made with reference to the Shantung question, and however grasping she may have been in extorting from China unfavorable treaties, China can hardly justify herself to the world, now that the light of publicity is thrown upon the whole situation, in refusing at least to enter upon a negotiation for an adjustment of this troublesome question.

The Situation Created by the Treaty of Peace.

The repeated assertion by Japan that, under Articles 156, 157 and 158 of the Versailles Treaty of Peace, they do not claim to have acquired any political right in any part of the province, except in a limited way in Kiao-Chau, does not entirely allay unfriendly suspicion among many people in this country. By the treaty the political and economic rights and powers formerly possessed by Germany, to which, under the treaty, Japan succeeds, include an interest in the railroad running from Tsing-tao, the seaport, to Tsi Nan-fu, the capital of the province, a distance of about 170 miles, and this involves the supervision, even where there are only economic rights, which pro-Chinese critics assert will by gradual encroachment ultimately be converted into political control. At present actual control is exercised through the maintenance of a Japanese military force, not only in Kiao-Chau, but also along the entire line of the railroad. How far the maintenance of order makes this military control necessary it would probably be difficult to ascertain. The Japanese continue to assert, however, through responsible statesmen, as well as through such representative citizens as we talked with, that Japan proposes to withdraw her troops as soon as that can be done with safety. Japan has already offered to China to make the railroad a joint enterprise, in the benefit and management of which the two nations would equally participate, but this, and indeed all of Japan's suggestions concerning a settlement of the Shantung controversy, for months remained unanswered. In the statement of the Japanese Foreign Office, already referred to, it is stated that the Chinese Government delayed for three months to make a reply to the request of Japan that negotiations be entered into, and finally made the reply, which was little more than a request for delay, with the statement that "the people throughout China have assumed an indignantly antagonistic attitude toward the question. For these reasons, and also in consideration of the amity existing between Japan and China, the Chinese Government does not find itself in a position to reply at this moment." It is very difficult from this language to know what China intends to do, although a reference is made in her response to the fact that she is proposing "to effect a proper organization to replace Japanese troops in

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 27.—The Northern Baptist Convention, scheduled to close its thirteenth annual meeting next Tuesday at the Broadway Auditorium, will resume business sessions tomorrow morning after a recess over Sunday, when practically every denominational pulpit in and around Buffalo was occupied by a Baptist preacher.

At a mass meeting of the convention tonight Dr. Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell spoke on "Liberty in the Present World Crisis." No species of freedom had been so seriously impaired in this country, said Dr. Schurman, as had the freedom of speech. He realized, he said, that civil rights must suffer impairment during war.

"But during our war," he said, "the Government carried suppression too far, and certainly went much farther than did the Government of England in its intolerance of honest though hostile critics."

"For this narrow and bigoted intolerance, impartial history will hold President Wilson himself largely responsible," added Dr. Schurman.

The speaker regretted the expulsion of New York's five Socialist Assemblymen, describing it as the result of the spreading of fatal infection from Washington to Albany.

He was severe in his criticism of Attorney General Palmer and the Department of Justice, saying these had "continuously and consistently assailed the liberties of the people" and had "launched a systematic campaign to mislead public opinion."

Such actions, Dr. Schurman said, are not a cure for radicalism, but rather provoke its spread.

Opposes Centralized Church Power.

The Rev. Dr. Elijah A. Hanley, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rochester, preached the convention sermon this morning in the Broadway Auditorium, taking as his topic "The Power of the Cross of Christ." Speaking of Protestantism in general, Dr. Hanley said he was afraid of proposals of organic church union. He feared the time would come when too much ecclesiastical power would be used.

"We have been set free," he declared. "I believe with all my heart, however, that church co-operation must come. We must find some way to save the waste and to save the world."

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The name of Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential candidate, who is a Trustee of Trinity Baptist Church, Marion, Ohio, came up in the meetings of the Nominating Committee. There is a possibility that an "unwritten law" may be waived and President D. C. Shull, a lawyer of Sioux City, Iowa, be re-elected. Two others mentioned are Judge F. W. Freeman of Denver and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church, Cleveland, Ohio, of which John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is a member.

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The note further said that "otherwise a motion to that effect will have to be moved from the floor of the convention."

President Shull wrote back: "I am not willing to make any change."

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Army Drive.

New York Times: The Salvation Army had its drive and write down of \$1,000,000. It finds It is hard for every man doing the wonderful work being, to understand such

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Hungarian Complaints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to articles published in your paper, and especially to one by Mr. C. Chodarin on Feb. 21, we wish to point out that you were misinformed about the behavior of the Rumanians during the occupation of Budapest.

As to his first point, referring to the service the Rumanians made to humanity by overthrowing the Bolshevik Government in Hungary, we have to remind him that many of these pretended enemies of the Rumanians sought and found refuge in Rumania, and owing to the shelter given to them by the Rumanians escaped their just punishment.

As to his second point, where he tries to prove the good behavior of the Rumanian Army at Budapest, we have written documents in our possession in relation to atrocities committed by it during the occupation of Budapest and the regions over the Theiss; conditions there have been investigated by impartial allied officials, as by Mr. Bandholtz, for instance, so that the evidence is supported by the testimony of persons not prejudiced for either side.

JOSEPH B. SUGAR.

Budapest, April 30, 1920.

IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

When what we do today is but a myth To the enlightened ages that will be, It still shall stand in bronze and monolith That fate decreed you meet beside this sea.

Four centuries ago Balboa struck No feeble blow for concord when he named This thunder-muffled deep. It is your luck To stand with him, immortal, unashamed.

Let your clear challenge ring around the world!

Be merrier of mettle and audacious faith! Whether the battle flags are ever furled And earth is rid of war's inhuman wrath

Now rests with you. 'Tis yours to consecrate,

With one heroic deed, the Golden Gate! LEWIS RANDOLPH.

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Attacks have already been made on Dr. Brougher from the convention floor for having performed the marriage ceremony for Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks recently. The delegates contended that in marrying divorced persons, and especially a pair of such prominence, the clergyman had "outraged Baptist sentiment."

Yesterday a note was sent to Mr. Shull, President of the convention, asking if he would be willing to drop Dr. Brougher's name from the Committee of Nine and to substitute another name, "so as to create confidence in and add authority and even dignity to the findings of the same."

The note further said that "otherwise a motion to that effect will have to be moved from the floor of the convention."

President Shull wrote back: "I am not willing to make any change."

When interviewed today Mr. Shull said that he "expected a great scrap" tomorrow, but that he did not see his way clear at this time to change the appointment of Dr. Brougher any more than the many other appointments he had officially made or approved.

Dr. Brougher's term as member also on the Executive Commission of the convention expires with this meeting, but he was open to re-election. It had hitherto been said, indeed, that he stood a good chance of succeeding Mr. Shull as President of the convention.

A resolution introduced yesterday and referred to the Committee on Resolutions will be reported tomorrow. This calls on the Baptist Church to reaffirm its stand against divorce.

Dr. Brougher reiterated last night before 400 of his colleagues at their banquet at the Elliott Club that he believed in the remarriage of some divorced persons and intended to practice it. He said that among the things that need great condemnation today was the ouija board.

The Los Angeles clergyman is a member of nineteen business organizations in that city. From his Patterson pastorate Dr. Brougher went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and then to Portland, Ore., and to Los Angeles, where he had many theatrical people among his congregations and was a personal friend of Mary and Douglas Fairbanks.

1920
Letter - LFM + SAH
Miss Smith 9-2014

written July 12, 1920



Mr. S. A. Moffett
of Mr. Howard Moffett
Madison,
Ind.

U. S. A.

... as a quotation in the ...
It has a purpose to reproduce the mis-
erious atmosphere for you.

The Beggar will be here about 2 1/2 ...
and take over the Union Medical ...
are all shocked at Mr. Phillips's ...
signature but as it so closely follows ...
your visit, I hope there is more ...
in it than appears as yet.

The F. ... transferred here. They ...
were at church yesterday with the ...
Lampson, Miss ... Miss ...
on the way to ... There is cholera ...
at ... as ... wait with some an-
xiety to hear whether they were ...
... next week with the ...
... I am back looking ...
... at ... and asked to ...
... us, has also asked for ... of his ...
... the ... to leave with ...
... he ... under the ...
... down here perhaps the ...
... in ... but ...
... send him some ... at ...
... way. I did not know until ...
... him what sort of ...
... to find.

... rate must to tell you ...
... trees very ...
... Swallen, ... says it is a ...
... of long standing just become ...
... says ... of the trees ...
... among them ... the ...
... have ...
... since he came ...
... to see ...
... when he first came ...
... you will be, too.

... leaves ...
... near ...
... by the ...
... ? ...
... and the ... in the ...
... almost as ...
... of ...
... the ...
... are affected to some ...
... in ...
... with ...
... with the trees ...
... several ...
... by ...
... the second ...
... at once. It is ...
... that ...

...the very much the end...
...I have...
...of Saw...
...Miss...
...among...
...at...
...the...
...they say...
...Miss...
...at...
...by...
...Miss...
...undergarment...
...she will be a help...
...of...
...and does not...
...the need...
...in the slightest.

...and...
...and been a...
...in...
...of...
...the...
...with...
...they go up...
...Miss...
...will go to.

B. looks as if he were doing pretty well...
...and I tell you about finally getting...
...the...
...check drawn from my...
...took...
...we joined your check book and...
...the gain is we

Now for the babies...
...are...
...that is it that...
...that has little legs in front & big...
...behind?

...go to Australia...
...people...
...Victoria...
...jump...
...and

this morning I questioned whether...
...would do...
...let...
...a happy...
...play the...
...time

...changed...
...might...
...flag...
...the flag was...
...Totang

